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With Steams & Marrin's improvement,
Secured by the celebrated La Beile Pewier-Proof Lock, with a
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A GREAT CURIOSITY. - The appearance of Obinose hat in the airest one day but week excised a great design of the street was suggested that the gentleman who were a must be demanged in some way. But to see one of Kox's Hars in the afrest-Kox of the corner of Breadway and Fulton-at,—has long ceased to be any novelty, as nearly all men of habiton wear them, and Kox has been unanimously called the Papple's Hatter.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM

MALLEABLE IRON,
FITTINGS,
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATEST MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy beretofore unatteined.
By the use of this muchiaery one half the labor of making
these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are
shored at very law prices.
New-York Agency at
Mesms. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.'s,
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PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight different Planos and Shall be largest assortment in the city—besides 15 Second-Hand Planos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Planos to rent, and rent allowed op purchase, at H. Waters's, do. 333 Broadway.

Planos tuced, repaired, pollabed, boxed and moved Cash paid for Second-hand Planos. Music at reduced prices.

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Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Vomiting, &c., are immediately cured by Dr. Toblas's celebrated Vanctian Linkment. This remedy is now recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States, and is warranted barmiess. Bold by all the Druggiats and Patent Medicine Deafters in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER. The procuring of a pure and unadulterated article of Jamaica Ginger is now a great desideratum with every family. Its power and great efficacy for Diarrhea, Networs Debility, Indigestion, Acc., is known; but for its quality, we have to rely upon the reputation of the maker.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER is guaranteed a perfectly pure article, and should be always inquired for.

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Sold throughout the world by every respectable dealer.

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No. 63 Liberty st., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The ax is not more necessary in new settlements than is this concerful Medicine, which cures with rapidity and certainty all those debilitating affections of the Stemach and the Bowels, which paralyze industry in unbesithy regions.

Prince, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 719 Brookway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Reursigis, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of moreury or other metallic substances. Special department for lades. VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHRMICAL BATH .- Dr.

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They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty
case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best
stock to the world, 12 princate rooms for applying his famous
DVE. Sold at BATCHELON'S, No. 235 Broadway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (2 cents and 10 cents) FOR

## New-Mork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856.

L. CURORD, P. M., New-Birmingham. What State?

The Wrongs of Kansas Officially Portrayed. REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION: Submitted on Tuesday, the 1st inst., by the Hon.
Blooms Howard of Blich and Sherman of Ohio, with 2,500
pages of syidence, the fruit of three months faithful labor in

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 172,000 sopies, and is unquestionably the best medium extent for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

The House yesterday, with a remarkably full at-Sendance, and after all the culprits had been allowed to urge what they chose in their own behalf, rejected Mr. English's paltry attempt obliquely to cecsure Senator Sumner as well as his assailant, by the decisive vote of 174 to 35; then voted down Mr. Howell Cobb's minority resolve that the House has no power to discipline its members for bludgeoning Senators, by 145 to 66, (more than two thirds;) and proceeded to vote on the majority's resolve that Brooks be expelled for his assault on Sumner; on which the vote stood: Yeas, One Hundred and Twenty-one; Nays, Ninety-fice. There not being two thirds in the affirmative, the Speaker pronounced the resolution lost; whereupon Brooks gave notice that (a majority having voted to expel him) he had resigned his sest.

An attempt was then made to lay on the table the Select Committee's second resoive, censuring Keitt and Edmundson as accomplices of Brooks, which attempt was defeated-Yeas 96; Nays 111. And then the House adjourned.

The Senate spent the day mainly on the Navy Reform bill, which has a tail like the sea-serpent. No vote.

Mr. DAYTON's letter of acceptance appears in our columns to-day. It will commend itself to the generous and freedom-loving, and we trust even the other sort will find less difficulty in understanding it than they have evinced in a kindred case.

The St. Louis Intelligencer has intelligence from Kaneas to the effect that Gen. Lane had arrived in the Territory with several hundred men, and that the Kickapoo Indians (Rangers?) have had a drunken quarrel among themselves, which resulted in the death of several of their number.

able to agree up to a late hour last night. It is understood that they stand ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

from Aspinwall, we have the details of California news previously announced by telegraph from New-Orleans. This steamer brings the mails of June 20th and \$1,705,000 in gold. From the mines our accounts are highly favorable, and the prospect of immense yields continues to excite the most encouraging hopes. Although no remarkable discoveries have recently been made, the amount of gold appears to be unlimited in almost every portion of the State. In politics there was a general stagnation of feeling, and no organization of parties preparatory for the Presidential canvass had taken place. The Vigilance Committee were still in operation, and great excitement had been produced by the action of the Governor in pronouncing the City of San Francisco in a state of insurrection. The Constitution of the Vigilance Committee and their Address to the People of California will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Orizaba arrived last evening from San Juan. bringing one day's later intelligence from San Francisco, and confirming the Nicaragus news announced yesterday by telegraph. The full account of the retirement of Rivas, and the proceedings of Walker thrreupon, will be found in another part of this paper. Our correspondent's letter from Nicaragua will be read with interest, though evidently written under the influence of strong prepossessions in favor of the successful fillibuster.

The Address of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco is a document which ought to secure the very gravest consideration. There can be no doubt or demur as to the reality and fearful character of the abuses which called that Committee into existence. The elections of San Francisco, and measurably of other Californian cities, had degenerated into the grossest farces. The result was determined by votes corruptly placed in the ballot boxes, and even by returns which had no basis even in fraudulent votes. Men had themselves chosen (or returned) judges, or inspectors, of elections in order to make out of the position the most that any candidate or ticket would pay to be " put through." Often the agents of these bully inspectors were negotiating with both parties at once, endeavoring to incite them to bid against each other, and ready to return whichever should finally be screwed up to the highest notch. In at least one instance, a gambler and felon was declared chosen Alderman whom nobody had known to be a candidate. Of course, where imps thus boldly played both hands, the evil one was pretty certain to win. San Francisco became more and more disorderly, its Government more and more corrupt and inefficient for any good, until the best citizens were murdered in broad daylight, by men who relied on their money and their influence with the wretches in office to screen them from the legal penalties of their crimes. Of course, all these crimes, requiring many shrewd and daring accomplices, cost money-hundreds of thousands if not millions per annum—and the culprits who were the immediate beneficiaries were intent on plunder as well as power and impunity. The ballot-box stuffers and other agents must either be paid directly or enabled and emboldened to pay themselves. Hence Peculation ran a reckless race with impunity in general crime; and while the honest, industrious thousands had security neither for life nor property, they were taxed thrice what an energetic, fearless, efficient Government should have cost.

Such being the undoubted evils, we turn to the Address of the Vigilance Committee to learn what progress has, under its auspices, been made toward their eradication; and we regret to say that the answer we glean therefrom is most discouraging. That there were thousands of villains in San Francisco we already knew; that they had obtained control of the machinery by which functionaries are chosen and the machinery of republican government kept in motion, we are convinced; but what has the rule of the Vigilance Committee substituted for this? A secret, unlawful, self-constituted, utterly irresponsible association, which holds the power of life and death, of banishment and confiscation, in | bear the arms of England with only the bend sinister | its hands, defying the constituted authorities and fortifying itself with cannon and bayonets; and when we look to its latest manifesto for some indication of the issue contemplated by its master spirits, we find nothing calculated to allay anxiety or justify hope that the evil days are past. On the contrary, this document clearly regards the present condition as chronic, and confounds, as Burke says, the extreme medicine of the body politic with its daily bread. The Committee, after five weeks undisturbed possessien of more than regal power, talk of the duty devolved on them of "gathering evidence, and, "after due trial, expelling from the community those who have so long outraged the peace and "good order of society," as if they were just commencing their labors, and expected to contipue in the discharge of their self-imposed duties for a series of months, if not years.

We believe this should not and will not be per-

mitted. At all events, the Committee should have indicated some limit beyond which its labors will not be protracted, within which its duties shall be completed. To talk of working on until "the "community shall be freed from the evils it has so "long endured "-until "we shall have assured to our citizens an honest and vigorous protection of "their rights"-is to trifle with a very grave subject. How are these "evils" to be removed, these "rights" secured, except by the enactment or modification of laws !-by the denunciation and enforcement of legal penalties ! Suppose the Committee could detect, expose and banish all the villains in San Francisco, could they prevent the influx of others by every boat! They might as well undertake to ball out the ocean as to thoroughly cure the evils they confront by the means they now possess. We hope to hear soon that they have reconsidered their position, matured certain acts or amendments of acts calculated to shield the community from future outrages like those so justly inveighed against, ascertained that the Governor will gladly call the Legislature to meet in extra session to consider those propositions, and then relinquished their power and dissolved their organization. Unless they determine to bring the present anomalous and perilous condition to a speedy end, they will find themselves arraigned as the authors of evils even more flagrant than those they have labored-bonestly, we doubt not, but it seems to us far from wisely-to

Proverbs are generally true, and there is none truer than the one which declares that some men ing the current year the reduced pension of £7,191, hereditary in this lucky family, has been redeemed for the round sum of £193,177, or pretty nearly a million of dollars. We do not remember precisely when the original pensions settled on this title were reduced. It has been, however, within the last five and twenty years. At the time of the passage of the Reform Bill, the claims of his Grace of Grafton on the British nation stood as follows:

Total £11,000
In addition to which he received as Hereditary
Sevier to the Courts of King's Beach and
Common Pleas. 2,383 Making the respectable total of ...... £14,783

Now the British nation is emphatically a grateful one. Nobody can justly accuse John Bull of being mean, whatever other faults may be laid to his charge. Where he thinks be has incurred an obligation, he is impatient till he has satisfied it. The Marlborough and Wellington pensions, the one of which has lasted a century and a half, and the other may last twice as long (as it is proverbial that pensioners and annuitants are preternaturally tenacieus of life), prove the truth of this assertion. Within the current year, too, the remains of the pension rettled on the Duke of Schomberg, killed at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, was also finally extinguished by the payment of a present sum of money. But these pensions were for services which the Nation had agreed to consider great, and to make part of its traditional geories. How much actual good the victories of either or both of her Great Dukes did England, is not the point. Be the same more or less, the English were agreed to consider it more, decidedly, than the rewards they beaped upon them. What, then, were the services of this yet older ducal house that it should be yet better paid for them than those of Churchill and of Wellesley? The persions of the heroes of Blenheim and of Waterlos are, if we remember aright, £4,000, or about \$20,000 a year. The remuneration of the Grafton race, for something like a hundred and fifty years, was almost four times as great-near £15 000, or about \$75,000, per annum.

Remuneration, indeed! "Better than remuneration!" Costard might well say, "Most, sweet guerdon!" But for what merits received - his father's or his own? It is as a perpetual testimony of his paternal affection that the Most Religious King, Charles II , bequeathed this legacy to his subjects and their children's children. More fortunate than a great man we wot of, who bequeathed his larger debts to his most particular friends, as a tender mark of his esteem, this bequest was accepted, and paid over and over again. by a grateful posterity, and has been extinguished, from time to time, only by being capitalized to the satisfaction of the fortunate possessor. A golden monument, indeed, to the natural affection of a monarch who was authoritatively pronounced to have been the father of a go d many of his subjects. if not of them all! It was not long after the Happy Restoration (about 1663, we think) when he, as his poet laureate tells us.

" wide as his command.
Scattered his Maker's image o'er the land."

that Barbara Villiers, the beautiful Dachess of Cleveland, bore him the second of the five or six Dukes with which he enriched the British Peerage. While yet a boy, he was made a Duke, and in due time the ample provision we have indicated was made for the support of himself and his successors, at the public expense. Is it not characteristic of the English people that they should have patiently endured an imposition of this kind for so many generations, and, when waxing impatient under it, have never thought of ridding themselves of it except at its fair value according to the tables of the Life Insurance Offices? There is something fine in thus generously if not justly dealing with an inveterate

We are not fresh enough from our researche into the Scandalous Chronicles of that time to tell just row, if we ever knew, the reason why the Duke of Grafton was so much better provided for than any of the other of the royal issue entitled to athwart the shield. The poor Duke of Monmouth, whose history and person Macaulay and Dryden have made familiar to everybody, was well provided for by a marriage with the richest heiress of the time. Two, at least, if not more, of these offshoots of spurious royalty, were grafted on the stock of English nobility, besides the three that have come down to our time-the Dukes of Rich. mend, Grafton and St. Alban's. We do not know what the paternal goodness of their sire did for these other two noble families, but they have endured unto this day, and we believe have been as well reputed and useful as the average of their order. The origin of their peerages is not more discreditable than that of many of their assessors, though it may be more plainly written in the Book of the Chronicles of Barke or of Lodge. To the Graften peerage we owe the knowledge of the intensity of bitter that can be expressed out of the Erglish language by the alchemic power of a Junius, and also of the delicate aroms of poetic adulation that can be distilled from it by a genius like Gray's. The cotemporary Duke of Richmond was a fast friend of America during the Revolution. and the race have been distinguished for personal bravery, patronage of art, and encouragement to agriculture. As to the St. Alban's race, we do not remember anything the world owes them, excepting Topham Beauclerk, Johnson's mercurial young friend, with whom he had that immortal "frisk one Summer's day and night.

The princes and rulers that have lorded it over our Yankee heritage for the last seventy years, have a much more compendious and economical method of disposing of their scregular descendants than this we have been considering. It consists imply of selling them themselves, or leaving them as assets in the hards of their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns. This provision, far from burdening the public, or even their own estates, puts money into their own purse or that of their legal representatives. At the same time the labor market is replenished, the great staples of the country multiplied, the Constitution reënforced and the Union fortified. So true is the apothegen that "private vices are public benefits." But Reman examples like these are not to be looked for in corrupt and decaying monarchies like Eqgland. They are the out-growth of our own peculiar institutions, and should be the source of gratitude rather than of pride, in view of our superior advantages. In England William IV. pursued an unobjectionable course as to his Fitzclarences. endowing them only with his own honest savings. made for that purpose. And we presume the day

urder. The blessings of bastardy, we imagine, like many others, have take their flight forever.

The Repullican Farmer, a journal published at Bridgeport, Coen., and, if we are not mistaken, by a Federal office-holder, makes the following desparate

"Every one who reads Sumner's speech says that they cannot find anything objectionable in it. Those who published it—Messrs, Greeley & Co.—did not intend they should. All the vile parts have been left out, and the Sumner speech as delivered on the floor of the Senste, and the Sumner speech that is published, are two different productions. They are no more alite the above and the Sumner speech that is published, and the Sumner speech that is published, and they have a sum or alite the above are the sum of the sum lished, are two different productions. They are no more alike thamblack and white."

We defy this calumnistor to point out any discrepancy in the speech as delivered in the Senate and as published in our campaign pamphlet edition, or in these of the Washington papers which have given it in full. The fact that there is nothing in that speech which any rational man can object to cannot be covered by any amount of falsehoods that can be invented.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1856. An effort was made yesterday to deflect from the purpose of closing the debate on the Brooks case by such ambitious advocates as Mr. Cadwalader, who disliked addressing empty benches. But the Chairman of the Committee held on under the reservation announced when the sitting opened, that the vote would be taken early to-morrow unless the persons implicated desired to address the House. After the three first speeches of the day, and the expression of intention to close up the debate, an evident and very general anxiety was manifested to speak. In order to accommodate all sides, and to avoid a waste of precious time, a motion was adopted limiting each member to fifteen minutes. The long-winded gentry did not take this movement in good part, but made a virthe of necessity. As many as twenty-three gentlemen delivered themselves under it before 9 o'clock, when a truce was agreed upon, and the House adjourned after an unusual session of nine

It is difficult to predict what form the opinion of the House will ultimately take, from the number of amendments that have been offered by both the friends and opponents of the majority report. The resolution as reported meets the issue boldly and justly; but, as two-thirds would be required to give it practical effect, the idea is entertained in some quarters that the direct censure of a majority would be more desirable. The moral influence of the vote on expulsion would carry all the weight that might be derived from a larger aggregate on a modified proposition; and besides, it presents a direct test and a preper penalty for an offense among the gravest recognized by our institutions.

There is one positive objection to the modifications proposed, which is that they seek to do by indirection what should be done with a brave front and a stern resolution.

It is not yet known what course Brooks will pursue after the House has acted. His own understood inclination is to return home and be re-elected. But it is not to be disguised, also, that recent indications in South Carolina do not furnish the same sort of approbation which was evinced when the outrage was first perpetrated. circumstances of the assault, and its political effect, are beginning to be reviewed in a very different manner from that manifested a mouth ago, and a reaction is incipiently developing itself, which may be followed by unexpected results. Brooks and Keitt are both aspirants to the seat of Judge Evans in the Senate, which will be vacant in 1859; but before that time a change of opinion

may occur dampening to the prospects of each. It is very clear now that any attempt to ingraft a new feature upon the present Tariff will fail during this Session, no matter what recommenda-tion the Committee of Ways and Means may make. There is neither time nor inclination for such a task. Under other circumstances, wool would have a fair chance of admission free—that would have a fair chance of admission free—that is, certain descriptions of it not produced in the United States. The enormous imports and corresponding revenue of the fiscal year just closed furnish sufficient grounds for some thorough revision of the present incongruous and partial system. When the Democrats had the power is both Houses, at the advent of the present Aministration. tration, they set out with large promises of reform, after their fashion, not one of which has been redeemed. All the recommendations of the Presi dent and Secretary of the Treasury were disregarded, and now, when but a few months of tenure remain, they are further from the accomplishment of these pledges than at the beginning

of their career. The House is evidently loth to part with its power to revise the proceedings of the Court of Claims, or to surrender a discretion which virtually vitiates the value of the tribunal. That Court was created to relieve Congress of certain duties, which required judicial investigation for their proper discharge, and to give to claimants that equitable consideration which they could not receive by the hasty and imperfect action of com-nittees. Several hundred cases have been determined, and the question now is whether ap-propriations shall be made confirming the decrees or whether Congress shall undertake to go behind the record and institute new examinations. If the Court challenges confidence, as seems to be universally conceded, its judgments should be af-firmed. If not, it should be abolished as an unnecessary appendage to the legislative department The Senate appears inclined to take the former alternative, and to sustain the proceedings, but no such purpose has been decidedly indicated in the House, where the purse-strings are held. Like all reforms projected here, this is likely to suffer much opposition before attaining any beneficial

The trial of Herbert was concluded yesterday afternoon, and sent to the Jury with such instruc-tions as were anticipated from Judge Crawford inclining strongly to the side of the prisoner, and evincing the same partiality as was manifested on the application for habeas corpus. The Jury did not agree late in the afternoon, and returned with an arrangement to appear this morning at 92 o'clock, when they still had not determined upon a verdict. The impression gained currency, how ever, that there was a majority for acquittal, which is not at all improbable.

THE BROOKS ASSAULT ON SUNNER. Sketch of Saturday's debate in the Hruse.

WASHINGTON, July 12-P. M. The House has been occupied all day upon the Brooks assault case. The debate closed at 9 o'clock this evening, twenty members having spoken. The debate was quite sharp and interesting.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio said that as several gentlemen desired to be heard, he would allow the debate to go on to-day, and would call the previous question early on Monday morning, in order that the vote might be taken, with an understanding that if either of the gentlemen implicated desired to address the House he would withdraw the call for the purpose of allowing them to do so. Mr. CULLEN of Delaware believed the House

has jurisdiction to expel Mr. Brooks. While he regretted and his constituents disapproved the language uttered by Mr. Sumner, he was free to say that it did not justify Mr. Brooks in his conduct.

in debate personally offensive to individual mem-

bers of Congress, or to any of the States. Mr. Boyce of S. C. thought the House had no constitutional power to take cognizance of this case in the manner recommended by the majority, and that Brooks in beating Senator Sumner over the head almost to death, had not been guilty of disorderly conduct, in the sense in which it was used by the Constitution.

Mr. ETHERIDGE of Tenn , in a speech sparkling with wit and of marked ability, contended that the House had jurisdiction in the case pending. He applied a keen knife to the minority report, dissecting and holding it up to the light of ridicule, to the general amusement of the House. It announced the most extraordinary doctrine of the repudiation of all precedent! He believed the House had entire jurisdiction of such cases to the conduct of the punish. He greatly regretted the conduct of the member from South Carolina (Brooks) for many men.ber from South Carolina (Brooks) for many reasons. He remembered that the senior member from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) got into some trouble about fifteen years ago, and was expelled from this House, and, in his judgment, it proved a most unfortunate thing for the country, for the people sent him (Mr. Giddings) right back and have kept him here aver since! The result of this affair would be to make Charles Sumner a fixture in the Senate, and for ought he knew, to transfer the accused member from this floor to a seat in the same Chamber, to take the place of his venerable relative, (Butler.) His condemnation of Southern members for the position they have taken in this case was very severe. He cited to them the repeal of the Mis-souri Compromise as the cause of all this trouble. He did not deem this case one that required ex pulsion, therefore he should not vote to expel, and he did not signify to the House whether he should vote to censure or not.

Mr. QUITMAN of Mississippi moved that gentlemen be limited in debate on the pending question during the remainder of the day to fifteen minutes each, which motion was carried.

Mr. Tyson of Pa. occupied his fifteen minutes, holding that the House had power and ought to ex-

Mr. NICHOLS of Ohio contended that this was an offense of such a grave character that the House should take notice of it, in justice to its own honor, and punish the offender.

Messrs. STEWART of Md., BRANCH of N. C., TAYLOR of La and Bowie of Md. severally made bludgeon speeches, arguing that the House has no

constitutional power to take cognizance of the cenduct of Mr. Brooks. Mr. KNAPP of Massachusetts, occupied his fifteen minutes in the delivery of a portion of his maiden speech. It was a production worthy of men of wider fame, and at once marked its author

as a man of research and finished scholarship. He had not spoken to the tumultuous House a full minute when every eye was fixed upon him and minute when every eye was fixed upon him and every ear was captivated. His manner was easy, his voice pleasant. Every one seemed to regret, when he closed, that the Rule precluded his delivery of the whole speech. He obtained permission to print the whole, however. He did not hesitate to characterize the blow struck by Brooks as cowardly (in his indorsement of the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature), as an outrage upparalicled in our annals; that there was but the resonance swelling up from the wounded and one response swelling up from the wounded and beating hearts of a million of people in Massachu-setts, and that may be told in the sing e word: "RETRIBUTION," "RETRIBUTION!"

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Bocock of Vir-

"RETRIBUTION," "RETRIBUTION!"

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Bocock of Virginia, who spoke yesterday and referred to Massachusetts, Mr. Knapp said:

The Hon, gestleman from Virginia (Mr. Bececk), in is speech yesterday, while urging his idea of the proper to refer action of the Hense in this matter, was pleased to the representatives of Massachusetts on this idea as doubtless valoreus men, who were quite competent of themselves to avenge any wrongs or ladignities toward Massachusetts or her sons. Sir, as I understand Massachusetts she neither needs nor asks a voucher for her valor from any quarter. Thanks to Heaven, she has a hi tory! Her imperiabable record is open to the ir-pection of mankind, her towering monaments still glain is the gloricus light of that liberty, whose achievements they commemorate. As in the days of her Webster, Lexington, Concard, and Bunksr Hill are there. Dorchester and Acton are there also. Around them all, her multiplied haunts of intelligence and industry teem with men, instinct, with devotion to liberty and law. No! Massachusetts, though stung by the wrorg and insult, is no backslider from the faith of the fathers. But, Sir, while smarting under outrage unavenged, she will not take counsel of her fears, much leas of her fees. To her it belongs to indicate the time and mode of redress. She scorts the Code of the Cudgel, now boldly sought to be inaugurated for the Congress of the United States. She stands, now as ever, by the common Coestitation. She holds, now as ever, to the supremacy of the laws, and trust to the peace un remerce which they proffer for all our wrongs. She trusts still in the power of that weapor, pictured by her poet, which

"Comes down as still
As snow-flakes on the sed,
lut axecutes the Freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

A word more, Sir, is response to the honorable member from Virginia, and I take leave of him. When the sens of Massachusetts shall be summoned to the use of sterner weapons, they may require the compliment to their valor by adopting for a rallying cry the motto emb'azoned on the armoral ensign of his own proud commonwealth—"Sic semper tyrannis"—So always to tyrants—a motto doubly significant by the emblem of the Genius of Liberty, sword in hand, trampling upon Tyranny! upon Tyranny

Mr. WOODRUFF of Conn. stirred up the chivalry. He crowded into the short time alletted to him the whole of a very effective and able speech, to which there is a sequel. Its pungency excited the most keen reflections in the mind of Mr. Brooks, who sat within arm's length of Mr. Woodruff while he was pouring out upon the offending Member the severest reproof, characterizing the act for which he was then arraigned before the country as a brutal outrage and a violation of all honor and de If the House did not now unite to rebuke and emphatically condemn this monstrous viola-tion of all law, the very Hall of the House of Representatives will continue to be characterized as a "Chember of Assassins." But I will not quote from the speech, for it is short, sweet, and plucky, doing minent credit alike to Mr. Woodruff and the State he represents, and therefore I send you it entire as reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE. It is as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN WOODRUFF OF

CONNECTICUT.

Delivered in the U.S. House of Representatives, July 12, 1856. MR. SPEAKER: This House has deliberated already too long on these resolutions. They should have passed promptly, and by acclamation. The exigency of the arjournment and the pressure of public business may, perhaps, partially excuse the delay; but we now owe it to ourselves to act with a becoming bold ress, and with such vigor as may redeem this House from imputations injurious to itself and to the country. Will not this hall with too much reason continue to b characterized as a "chamber of assessins" if we do not now unite to rebuke and emphatically condemn this monatrous violation of all honer and decency The country demands action, and the times are hot for some explation of dastardly and brutal outrages, whether committed in the Capitel or on the plains of Karsso. If there is not sprint or manliness enough to promptly purge this body by proper and constitutional nears at all events let a trial be made. Let the tote come. We shall then know who date screen audacity, or give countenance to crime. There is no modile ground in this case between submission to violence that excites and will inaugurate the very spirit of war and he prompt expulsion o one no longer fit to be a member of this body. Let Northern man, especially who wish to vote against these resolutions, be allowed to inscribe their names as soon as may be in approval of this outrage upon the freedom of speech, and if it be not met with a whill wind of indignation and contempt by their constituents that will sweep them from public life. I have yet to know of what material they are made. Let Southern men deliberately justify and by their vote applant this act, it will sing trumpet tangued in shame to feture generations. It shall be placed high or that The country demands action, and the times are hol The Jury in the case of Herbert had not been are born with a silver spoon in their mouths. In the to agree up to a late hour last night. It is not of colid gold. To this fortunate class, thus we for conviction.

By the arrival of the George Law yesterday

By the arrival of the George Law yesterday

True Jury in the case of Herbert had not been are born with a silver spoon in their mouths. In deed, the spoon in their mouths. In deed, the spoon in some cases is of silver-gilt, if not of colid gold. To this fortunate class, thus happy by the mere circumstance of being born, we should apprehend the ducal house of Grafton must belong. We notice by the Eaglish papers that dur.

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True than the one which declares that some men are born with a silver spoon in their mouths. In the thought Mr. Edmundson should not be included in the majority resolution of censure, but that Mr. Brooks in his conduct. He thought Mr. Edmundson should not be included in the majority resolution of censure, but that Mr. Brooks in his conduct. He thought Mr. Edmundson should not be included in the uniquity resolution of the majority resolution for consure. When he said:

When he delivered in the uniquity of the majority resolution of censure, but that Mr. Brooks in this deed, the spoon in some cases is of silver-gilt. If the majority resolution of censure, but that Mr. Brooks in the deal material in the deal not be the universed to the universe of Levejce, and conditions from the majority resolution of the uniquity resolution of the uniquity resolution of the majority resolution

ture of Connecticut, which was in session at the time this outrage occurred, which I will read:

Wherens, A Senator of the United States has been assisted with brutal and cowardly violence on the floor of the Senator Chamber in the Stational Capitol, and gress injuries inflicted typen his person, avewedly as a punishment for words spoken in the ordinary course of debate; therefore,

Resolved by this senably. That the outrage thus committed is at once a crime against law, a diagrant violation of the Counting tion, a breach of the privileges of Congress, and a diagrace to the rational reputation.

Resolved, That the perpetrator thereof should immediately be expelled from his sear in the house of Representatives to the present Congress, and the members thereof from this State present Congress, and the members thereof from this State present Congress, and the members thereof from this State present Congress, and the members thereof from this State in the first state of the State of the State of the State which the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great conflict for Civil and Political Bunner's Hill, when the great which seems of Freedom for Thought and Speech.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transint immediately a copy of the forgoing praemble and resolutions to the Governor of Massachusetts, to be laid before the Legislature of that State, now in session, and a like copy to sach for unsent immediately a copy of the forgoing praemble and resolutions, which I fully indorse, are expressive of the receilings of the people of the State which I have the honor in part to represent: of the State of the Culion, save Massachusetts, to fight the battles of th Revolution. Her gallant sons left their plows in the flurrows, and their flocks and herds in the field, and gathered in their workday garments to seek a stera reviews for the workday garments to seek a stera reviews for the wrongs inflicted on them by the haughty monarch of England. They dived their garments in their own blood, and left their bones to bleach on the plains of South Carolina, and upon the soil of nearly every battle-field of the Revolution. They were true men, and though badly equipped and poorly paid, they did what they went out to so—they conquered. The rames of her heroes are household words at every paticitic hearthstone in the land, and are but other names for Libertly or Death. And let me tell you, Mr. Speaker that the spirit of true courage in Connecticut still. Lives. Her sons have not forgotten that they fought on Southern as well as Northern soil, they have fulfilled all their obligations to their Southern brethren. They have done more; they have borne reproach and insult; they have seen a Massachusetts Senator strickes down in his seat in the Senate Chamber by the haud of violence. That hand was the hand of South Carolina. Her peeple have indorsed the act and made it their own; and it is now for Massachusetts to determine how and when she will return the blow. I only wish to say that when that hiow comes, Connecticut as in the days when she stood "aids by side and shoulder to shoulder" in the Revolution, will strike with her.

Now for the sequel. When Mr. W. concluded.

New for the sequel. When Mr. W. concluded, Mr Brooks, who sat in the next seat facing him, looked sternly at Mr. Woodruff and, bowing his head with great indignation, uttered a sentence which Mr. W. did not hear. About ten minutes afterward Col. Sarage of Tennessee waited upon Mr. Woodruff and informed bim that he accosted him as the "friend" of Col. Brooks, and desired to know if he (Woodruff) recognized the "code of honor." Mr. Weedruff replied, "I recognize no code opposed to the laws of my country."

It is well enough for Mr. Brooks to understand that Mr. Woodruff does recognize the right and duty of self-defense. He is preof against gutta percha.

Gen. GRANGER of New York made a short and spicy speech. He thought the House should punish the offender according to the high offense he had

Mr. CALWALADER of Pera. pitched in for bludeons and Mr. HICKMAN of Penn. pitched into bim, in a speech which had the right ring to it.

Mr. SAVAGE of Thennessee made a speech which for low abuse has never been equaled on the floor of the House. He said Mr Sumner was a contemptible scoundrel, and Brooks instead of being punished for beating him, ought to

Mr. OLIVER of New-York made a constitutional argument, proving that the House had cognizance of the offense

Mr. Houston of Alabama thought not.

Mr. KUNKEL of Pennsylvania showed that the House had nothing to do with the question whether there was a breach of privilege. The Senate-the

only body to decide that question in this case—have almost unanimously decided that there was a breach of privilege, notwithstanding two thirds of the members of that body are opposed to Mr. Sumner. Then it only remained for the House to decide what the punishment should be. Mr. Kunkel made a very clear and able argument on this point. He appealed to the South to know if they wished the country to understand that freedom of easeth the country to understand that freedom of speech is to be met with freedom of the cudgel. If so the North would like to know it. Mr. DAMRELL of Massachusetts made an elo-

quent speech, demanding in the name of Massa. chusetts the expulsion of the offending member. The assault upon Mr. Sumner should not be regarded as the act of a single man, an ebullition of personal passion. In Preston S. Brooks was rep-resented not only South Carolina but the whole slave power of the South.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania said he was

surprised at the remarks made by his colleague of the Philadelphia District (Cadwalader), that to exercise a power in this case, which he acknow-ledged the House has jurisdiction over, would be unparliamentary, illegal and injuious. Mr. Campbell said such sentiment did not prevail in any ward of any city in Pennsylvania, or anywhere in the State. He spoke in the strongest terms of condemation of the act committed by Mr. Brooks. and should vote to punish the act. The speech of Mr. Campbell was a bold castigation of his cet

Mr. R. B HALL of Massachusetts now claimed the attention of the House, and truly he got it, for a better speech, so far as I could judge by the time allowed him, has not been made, nor has better attention been paid to a member. This was his maiden speech, and it was a happy success. He went into a searching constitutional argument, showing the right of the House to take cognizance shewing the right of the House to take cognizance of this case and punish the offense. He deemed the Senste the rightful and sole judge whether there was a breach of its privilege. It has decided there was and the House could only decide upon the punishment. He analyzed closely the testimous, and especially the deciaration of Brocks, when the following interruptions occurred:

Mr. Process.

Mr BROOKS-I take it for granted that the gentleman has no desire to do me injustice. I desire bow to state to the House that I did not hear the second day's part of Mr. Sumner's speech, which was the most objectionable part; and I heard only a small portion of the first day's.

Mr. HALL-Then will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question? Was it to the first part of